Amendments to the Claims

Please amend Claims 1, 21, 30, and 35. The Claim Listing below will replace all prior versions of the claims in the application:

Claim Listing

1. (Currently amended) A docking system for a telephone comprising:

a hand held housing having a plurality of control elements and a connection port that electrically connects a control circuit within the housing to a wireless telephone that docks with the housing, the control circuit receiving image data from the telephone, and generating display data based on the image data;

an active matrix liquid crystal display mounted to the housing, the display receiving the display data from the control circuit, and presenting the display data as an image;

a light source mounted within the hand held housing and separate from the control circuit, the light source illuminating the image presented on the display; and

a power management circuit that lowers the power consumption of the control circuit after the image is illuminated until display data for the next image from the control circuit is ready to be presented to the matrix display, the power consumption of the control circuit being lowered between sequentially generated display data.

2. (Previously presented) A docking system as in Claim 1 wherein the housing comprises a first display port and a second display port.

3. (Previously presented) A docking system as in Claim 2 wherein the matrix display can be mounted to the housing at the first port or the second port.

4. (Previously presented) A docking system as in Claim 1 wherein the matrix display further comprises an array of transistor circuits formed with single crystal silicon, the array of

transistor circuits being bonded to an optically transmissive substrate with an adhesive layer.

5. (Previously presented) A docking system as in Claim 1 further comprising a color sequential display circuit coupled to the matrix display and the control circuit.

6. (Previously presented) A docking system as in Claim 1 wherein the active matrix liquid crystal display is a color sequential display system and the light source includes an LED backlight.

7. (Previously presented) A docking system as in claim 1 further comprising a timing circuit connected to the active matrix liquid crystal display and coupled to the control circuit for controlling the sequential flow display data to the display.

8. (Previously presented) A docking system as in claim 1 further comprising a battery carried by the housing.

9. (Previously presented) A docking system as in claim 1 wherein the light source includes an LED light source that is optically coupled to the display and further comprising a lens that magnifies the image presented on the display.

10. (Previously presented) A docking system as in claim 9 wherein the LED light source is a backlight.

11. (Previously presented) A docking system as in claim 9 wherein the LED light source is optically coupled to the matrix display with a side illumination device.

12. (Previously presented) A docking system as in claim 9 further comprising a display subhousing, the display subhousing carrying the active matrix liquid crystal display, the light source and the lens, wherein the display subhousing can be moved from a storage position to an operating position.

13. (Previously presented) A docking system as in claim 12 wherein the lens is moved from within the housing in the storage position and is viewable in the operating position.

14. (Previously presented) A docking system as in claim 12 wherein the display subhousing rotates relative to the housing between the storage position and the operating position.

15. (Previously presented) A docking system as in claim 12 wherein the display subhousing translates relative to the housing between the storage position and the operating position.

16. (Previously presented) A docking system as in claim 12 wherein the display both rotates and moves translationally relative to the housing between a storage position and an operating position.

17. (Previously presented) A docking system as in claim 9 further comprising a display subhousing module, the display subhousing module carrying the active matrix liquid crystal display, the light source, and the lens, wherein the display subhousing is detachable from the housing.

18. (Previously presented) A docking system as in claim 17 further comprising at least two display module ports, each port is adapted to couple with the display subhousing both electrically and physically.

19. (Previously presented) A docking system as in claim 1 further comprising a camera.

20. (Previously presented) A docking system as in claim 1 wherein the active matrix liquid crystal display has at least 640 x 480 pixel electrodes.

21. (Currently amended) A docking system for a telephone comprising:

a hand held housing having a plurality of control elements and a connection port that links a control circuit within the housing to a telephone attachable to the housing, the control circuit receiving image data from the telephone, and generating display data based on the image data;

an active matrix liquid crystal display mounted to the housing and connected to the control circuit, the display receiving the display data from the control circuit, and presenting the display data as an image;

a light source mounted within the hand held housing and separate from the control circuit, the light source illuminating the image presented on the display;

a battery in the housing that provides power to the display and the light source; and

a power management circuit that lowers the power consumption of the control circuit after the image is illuminated until display data for the next image from the control circuit is ready to be presented to the matrix display, the power consumption of the control circuit being lowered between sequentially generated display data.

22. (Previously presented) A docking system for a telephone as in claim 21 wherein the connection port electrically connects the control circuit to the telephone attached to the housing.

23. (Previously presented) A docking system for a telephone as in claim 22 wherein the system has both a low resolution alphanumeric display and a high resolution display.

24. (Previously presented) A docking system as in claim 21 wherein the control circuit mounted in the housing is a central processing unit.

25. (Previously presented) A docking system as in claim 21 further comprising a display subhousing, the display subhousing carrying the active matrix liquid crystal display, the light source, and a lens that magnifies the image presented on the display, wherein the display subhousing can be moved from a storage position to an operating position.

26. (Previously presented) A docking system as in claim 21 further comprising a camera.

27. (Previously presented) A docking system as in claim 26 wherein the light source includes at least one light emitting diode (LED).

28. (Previously presented) A docking system as in claim 27 wherein the active matrix liquid crystal display is a color sequential display system and the LED is a backlight.

29. (Previously presented) A docking system as in claim 21 wherein the active matrix liquid crystal display has at least 640 x 480 pixel electrodes.

30. (Currently amended) A method of displaying an image on a docking system in conjunction with a wireless telephone, comprising:

linking an external port of the telephone with a connection port of a docking station of the docking system to dock the telephone with the docking station and to provide a communication link between the telephone and the docking station; and

operating a display control circuit of the docking station, the control circuit being connected to an active matrix liquid display of the docking station, the control circuit receiving image data from the telephone through the communication link, and generating display data based on the image data, the image data being presented on the display as an image;

illuminating the image presented on the display with a light source, the light source being separate from the control circuit; and

operating a power management circuit that lowers the power consumption of the control circuit after the image is illuminated until display data for the next image form the control circuit is ready to be presented to the matrix display, the power consumption of the control circuit being lowered between sequentially generated display data.

31. (Previously presented) A method of displaying an image on a docking system as in claim 30 further comprising powering the docking station with a battery carried by the docking station.

32. (Previously presented) A method of displaying an image on a docking system as in claim 31 further comprising providing a camera to provide imaging capability.

33. (Previously presented) A method of displaying an image on a docking system as in claim 32 further comprising selecting whether the image from the camera is seen on the display, transmitted to a remote location, or both.

34. (Previously presented) A method of displaying an image on a docking system as in Claim 32 wherein the matrix display is an active matrix liquid display with a color sequential display circuit.

35. (Currently amended) A docking system for a telephone comprising:

a hand held housing having a plurality of control elements and a connection port that links a color sequential display control circuit within the housing to a telephone attachable to the housing, the control circuit receiving image data from the telephone, and generating display data based on the image data;

an active matrix liquid crystal display mounted to the housing and connected to the control circuit, the display receiving the display data from the control circuit, and presenting the display data as an image;

a light emitting diode mounted within the hand held housing and separate from the control circuit, the light emitting diode illuminating the image presented on the display;

a battery in the housing that provides power to the display and the light emitting diode; and

a power management circuit that lowers the power consumption of the control

circuit after the image is illuminated until display data for the next image from the control circuit is ready to be presented to the matrix display, the power consumption of the control circuit being lowered between sequentially generated display data.

36. (Previously presented) A docking system for a telephone as in claim 35 wherein the connection port electrically connects the circuit to the telephone attached to the housing.

37. (Previously presented) A docking system for a telephone as in claim 36 wherein the system has both a low resolution alphanumeric display and a high resolution display.

38. (Previously presented) A docking system for a telephone as in claim 35 wherein the display control circuit in the housing is a central processing unit.

39. (Previously presented) A docking system as in claim 35 further comprising a display subhousing, the display subhousing carrying the active matrix liquid crystal display, the light emitting diode and a lens that magnifies the image presented on the display, wherein the display subhousing can be moved from a storage position to an operating position.

40. (Previously presented) A docking system as in claim 39 further comprising a camera.

41. (Previously presented) A docking system as in claim 1, wherein the active matrix liquid crystal display includes an array of at least 75,000 pixel electrodes having a display area of less than 158 mm^2.

42. (Previously presented) A docking system for a telephone as in claim 21, wherein the active matrix liquid crystal display has an array of at least 75,000 pixel electrodes and a display area of less than 158 mm^2.

43. (Previously presented) A method of displaying an image on a docking system as in claim 30, wherein the active matrix liquid crystal display includes an array of at least 75,000 pixel electrodes having a display area of less than 158 mm^2.

44. (Previously presented) A docking system for a telephone as in claim 35, wherein the includes an array of at least 640 x 480 pixel electrodes having an active area of less than 158 mm^2.